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FIRST NAMED INVENTOR ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. APPLICATION NO. **FILING DATE** NOZAKI K 980055 09/015,287 01/29/98 **EXAMINER** IM22/0824 CHU, J ARMSTRONG WESTERMAN HATTORI MCLELAND AND NAUGHTON PAPER NUMBER ART UNIT 1725 K STREET N W 1752 **SUITE 1000** WASHINGTON DC 20006 DATE MAILED: 08/24/99

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Application No.

09/015,287

Applicane

NOZAKI et al

Office Action Summary

Examiner

John Chu

Group Art Unit 1752



X Responsive to communication(s) filed on Jun 21, 1999	
☐ This action is FINAL .	
 Since this application is in condition for allowance except for for in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935. 	ormal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.
A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to e is longer, from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to application to become abandoned. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Extension 37 CFR 1.136(a).	respond within the period for response will cause the
Disposition of Claims	
	is/are pending in the application.
Of the above, claim(s) 18-23	
☐ Claim(s)	
X Claim(s) 1-17	
Claim(s)	
☐ Claims	
Application Papers See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing The drawing(s) filed on is/are objected The proposed drawing correction, filed on is/are objected The specification is objected to by the Examiner. The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under All	d to by the Examiner. is approved disapproved. inder 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d). the priority documents have been oer) international Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
Attachment(s) ☐ Notice of References Cited, PTO-892 ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper No. ☐ Interview Summary, PTO-413 ☒ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948 ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152	(s)
SEE OFFICE ACTION ON TI	HE FOLLOWING PAGES

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DETAILED ACTION

This Office action is in response to the response filed June 21, 1999.

Double Patenting

1. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321© may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-17 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-12 and 14 of copending Application No. 09/080,530. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the recited acid polymer includes the transition phrase of "comprising" which includes other ingredients such as photoacid generators. Secondly the recited resist composition includes similar protective side groups, namely butyrolactone. A patent to either of

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the applications would extend the grant to one of the applications and would also in fact be patenting obvious inventions..

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP-09-090637 (Nozaki et al).

The claimed invention is drawn to an acid sensitive polymer comprising a film-forming polymer a carboxyl group bonding to a side chain of said polymer main chain, said carboxyl group having a protective group of the lactone structure represented in claim 1 and an additional acidic functional group bonding to a side chain of said polymer main chain., said acidic functional group having an acid-cleavable protective group

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The claims are further directed to a resist composition comprising a polymer as recited in claim 1 and a photoacid generator.

Nozaki et al discloses a photoresist composition comprising a resin having a lactone as a residue in an acrylate monomer with an acid generating compound. The examples disclose butyrolactone on the monomeric group which is similar to the claimed scope, see pages 5 and 6.

Nozaki et al lacks the isomeric lactone compounds recited in dependent claims 1 and 8 as claimed.

It would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of chemically amplified resist compositions to use isomeric lactone groups in place of the lactone group in Nozaki et al and reasonably expect same or results because the isomers are equivalent groups and the skilled artisan would expect same or similar results for the photolithographic properties as recited in Nozaki et al. Motivation is based on the desire to have an acid cleavable polymer which is aqueous alkaline soluble upon exposure to actinic radiation with the reasonable expectation of having the same results from the isomeric compounds.

The arguments by applicant have been noted, however there is no comparison distinguishing the isomeric lactone groups on the polymer, accordingly the rejection is repeated.

New grounds of rejection have been made, so the rejection is not made Final.

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Examiner Chu whose telephone number is (703) 308-2298. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday from 9:30 am to 6:00 pm.

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The fax phone number for this Group is (703) 305-3599.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0661.

John S. Chu

Primary Examiner, Group 1700

J.Chu

August 24, 1999